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AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

The following were published in the *Gaceta* of Thursday last.

Head Quarters, near D. Cristobal, April 10, 1840.

The Commander in Chief of the combined army of operations of the Argentine Confederation,

To H. E. the delegate Governor of the Province of Entre Rios, Col. Vicente Zapata.

This day has been marked out by Divine Providence to demonstrate to the world the valour and patriotism of the combined army, chastising the audacious invader in a smart encounter, the result of which is a considerable number of the enemy left dead, a quantity of his horses and baggage taken, and the recapture of ours, which during the action fell through carelessness into the enemy's hands. He retires suffering the consequent pursuit.

Be pleased to transmit original this brief notice to H. E. the Governor charged with the affairs of peace, war, and foreign affairs. It is impossible for me under present hurried circumstances to forward a special communication.

Receive in the mean while the most expressive congratulations on the importance of this event to the public cause.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

PASCUAL ECHAGUE.

Parana, April 11, 1840.

The Delegate Governor of the Province of Entre-Rios,

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the affairs of Peace, War, and Foreign Affairs, Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas.

The inclosed original despatch from H. E. the Commander in Chief of the combined army of operations, Illustrious Restorer of the Public Peace, Brigadier Pascual Echague, has this moment half past three in the morning come to hand, containing information of the splendid victory obtained over the faction headed by the odious unitarian Juan Lavalle in the vicinity of D. Christoval.

The undersigned has the honor and grateful satisfaction to congratulate Y. E., your worthy Province and the Argentine Confederation on such pleasing intelligence.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

VICENTE ZAPATA.

The officer bearing the above despatches reached town on Wednesday, a discharge of rockets from the Police-department at 1 P. M., and the ringing of bells, announced to the Capital that news had arrived. These demonstrations continued all the afternoon. In the evening the town was illuminated, and the garrison bands of music, with their accustomed escort, lights and retinue, performed in front of the private residence of the Governor and paraded the streets.

House of Representatives of the Province.

The House met on the 13th inst., when the following note was read from H. E. the Governor.

Buenos Ayres, April 10th, 1840.
31st year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 11th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Citizen Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas,

To the Honorable House of Representatives of the Province.

The undersigned cannot express the intense feeling of his heart without reiterating to the Representatives his most ardent gratitude for the high and immense confidence which it has deigned anew to accord him in the honorable sanction of the 19th ult. The repetition of this august vote excites his most lively and profound acknowledgment.

He has had the high honor of manifesting to the Hon. Representatives the powerful reasons on which his invariable resolution is founded.—The melancholy and unfortunate circumstances of his domestic life remove him from a post in which he cannot sustain the ponderous duty of the supreme command. Permit him Honorable Representatives to insist on his resignation, and humbly entreat, penetrated with great respect, that the justice of admitting it be not denied to him.

In the mean time, the infinite debt of his kind feeling to the Representatives and to his fellow citizens, embolden him to offer them as the last of his sacrifices his consent to continue in the government six months counting from the 13th inst; a period sufficient for the election of the citizen to succeed him.

It is now the duty of the undersigned to solicit of the wisdom and transcendent patriotism of the Honorable Representatives to strengthen the heroic cause of the American Continent, by declaring to what degree the obligation of the sacred oath to sacrifice even fame in defence of the National Independence extends. For a purpose so elevated and sacred be it allowed the undersigned to entreat the Fathers of the country to consecrate themselves to this new work of honor and glory, joining it with the splendid deeds they have already bequeathed to the annals of the liberty of the world.

God preserve you many years.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

After a discussion the following reply framed by a Special Committee was agreed to.

Buenos Ayres, April 14th, 1840.
31st year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 11th of the Argentine Confederation

The Hon. House of Representatives,

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas.

The House of Representatives accepts and duly appreciates the noble deference of the Illustrious Chief of the State, who manifests in his note of the 10th inst., that notwithstanding the unfortunate circumstances of his domestic life, he consents to continue at the head of public affairs during six months, counting from the 13th inst.

The Representatives exceedingly regret that the same justificatory causes still existing which induced the Law of the fifth of the preceding month, they cannot make any innovation in the said Law without making themselves superior to the supreme will of their constituents, freely and reiteratedly expressed, and without compromising the first interests of the country.

They would fain relieve Y. E. from a charge so weighty, convinced, as they are of the justice with which Y. E. claims repose, but they cannot grant it, because it would be to authorise simultaneously, the ruin of the country, to which Your Excellency's abandonment of the eminent post to which the unanimous voice of the Province has called you, would doubtless lead. The Representatives of the People have attentively considered the obligation imposed by the sacred oath to sacrifice even fame in defence of the National Independence; and after the firmness which they have constantly evinced, and the decision they manifested on offering to Y. E. their fortunes, lives, and fame, they declare before the whole World, that the sacrifice of fame is to be understood to sustain the sacred war in which the Republic is engaged in defence of its liberty and independence, without hesitating even at the loss of said fame, without reserving this sacrifice, the most valuable, nor in any thing that civilised man most prizes when the salvation of the country demands it. That determined to forfeit even their existence and fame for the sacred cause of Liberty and American Independence, the government should put in exercise, and they authorise it, to employ all such measures as may lead to this glorious end until the total extermination of the odious and ferocious unitarian band, under the assurance, that the Representation of the Province penetrated with the justice of the cause which it sustains, conceive that everything, even the existence of the country, ought to be postponed in order to terminate it with glory and preserve with honor the Argentine name. That in consequence thereof the government may rely on the most decided and efficient co-operation of the Legislature of the Province, since its Representatives like all other Argentines worthy of that name are disposed rather to bury themselves under the honorable ruins of the Republic, than permit that the traitor vandals who hostilize it, should succeed in staining the National honor.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

(The President of the Hon. House.)
MIGUEL GARCIA.

(The Secretary.)
Manuel Irigoyen.

On the 13th inst., at 2 P. M. a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Fort, and a similar salute from the National brig of war Eloisa, in honor of the Governor's re-acceptance of office for 6 months. In the evening the public offices and town were illuminated, military music performed in the streets and rockets were discharged.

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

San Luis, February 28th, 1840.
31st year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 11th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Governor of San Luis,

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

The undersigned in accordance with the note of Y. E. of 25th January, return to the government of Buenos Ayres the regiment *Auxiliares de los Andes*, with which the philanthropy of Y. E. deigned to aid the unfortunate Province of San Luis, so many years attacked and desolated by the Indians of the South.

A favour so great will ever be gratefully acknowledged by the government and the citizens of this Province; they feel the deepest gratitude towards the person who has conferred upon them such essential service, and supplicate the Almighty for the glory and prosperity of Y. E.

The government of San Luis, thus rendering in its own name and in that of the Province, most sincere thanks to Y. E., cannot but express the regret the Province feels at the departure of a regiment which has been as necessary to restrain the Indians of the South, as to preserve the order and tranquillity which the country has to this hour experienced, and they cannot but deplore the deprivation of a benefit which they had hoped to enjoy a longer time.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

JOSE GREGORIO CALDERON.
Rumualdo Arez y Maldes.

Rincon de San José, March 30, 1840.———
31st year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 11th of the Argentine Confederation.———

The Governor of the Province of Santa Fé,

To H. E. Brigadier General, Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws, Juan Manuel de Rosas, charged with the affairs of Peace, War, and Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, Governor and Captain General of the the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The perfidious traitor unitarians in their desperation formed the plan to possess themselves of this Capital, and disembarked in the North of my Province, with a force of four hundred and odd Tobas Indians and 200 soldiers.

This division of wretches advanced to the old town of San Javier, where they surprised the faithful and brave Cacique Nacitoquin and all his followers. He made them believe that he coincided in their views, and so far blinded them, that they proposed to send him on a confidential mission to seduce the Indians which I have at Calchines; but this Cacique, faithful to his pledges, gave me information thereof, and offered to attack them with his Indians as soon as I should make my appearance. This was the first notice I received of these insolent unitarians having profaned this land of liberty, and it arrived on the 24th at night.

Acting with the promptitude which the occasion required, I set out on the 25th with five hundred men, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Jacinto Andrade, and on the 26th, in the afternoon, I discovered that the vile slaves of tyranny occupied the west bank of the River Cayastá. Dividing therefore my force into three columns, I ordered them to charge simultaneously, which was admirably executed; so that to see the enemy, to charge them and to destroy them, was the work of this fortunate moment.

The iniquitous leader of this detestable division of ferocious anarchists and odious unitarians Mariano Vera, unnatural Santafecino, and perfidious traitor to the country which unfortunately gave him birth, was killed covered with lance wounds; as also the detestable and abhorred Colonel Francisco Reinafé, Brevet Lieut. Colonel Francisco Aguilar, Major Mariano Bermudez, Captains Mariano Pizarro and N. Alvarado, and the Secretary to the expedition José Pino, with forty five soldiers, without counting the great number who, pursued to the water side, threw themselves into the river and were drowned.

The number of prisoners of this group of traitors amounts to twenty nine, amongst them are Majors Domingo Uriarte and Atanasio Aldao, and Lieut. Lucas Luna, of whom I remit to Y. E. the three officers and fourteen soldiers.

My officers and soldiers attacked with fury this wretched handful of ferocious anarchists and vile slaves: I therefore recommend this valiant division which has so nobly sustained the Santafecino name to the consideration of Y. E.

I have the satisfaction to remit to Y. E. a number of letters and documents which have fallen into my hands: some of them are important.

Captain Cayetano Basaldua, who was taken prisoner was executed on the spot, expiating by his death his crimes and double treason to his country.

This signal triumph and splendid victory has annihilated the parracidical plans of blood, destruction and death which these wicked men meditated; fixing upon my Capital as a central point for their dark manœuvres. Wretches!—they have received a terrible lesson, that this free soil, consecrated to be the abode of true federals, will not be profaned by vile slaves except to be their grave.

I congratulate Y. E. in the most fervent manner and in your illustrious and worthy person the Argentine Confederation, on a victory which has saved it from these monsters of iniquity and paralysed their ambitious views. It will doubtless be of great effect, inasmuch as the perfidy of the odious traitor unitarians has received a practical and eloquent proof; that the breasts of true Santafecinos only harbor fidelity, constancy, love of liberty, and a fixed determination to sustain the sacred cause of Federation.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

JUAN PABLO LOPEZ.

Calixto Vera.

Buenos Ayres, April 10th, 1840.———
31st year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 11th of the Argentine Confederation.———

The Governor of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Santa Fé, Brigadier Juan Pablo Lopez.

The undersigned has perused with infinite pleasure the esteemed note of Y. E., dated 30th ult., giving an account of the glorious victory obtained by Y. E. at the head of the brave troops of your worthy Province over the odious unitarians on the fields of Cayastá.

The undersigned on an occasion so gratifying has the additional satisfaction to annex a copy of the decree which he has issued as a reward of merit, and to repeat his most cordial congratulations on so splendid a triumph of valiant federals, defenders of the Liberty of the Republic, its honor and dignity, and of all the American Continent.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

Felipe Arana.

Buenos Ayres, April 2, 1840.

The government of Buenos Ayres charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

Considering that the victory of Cayastá is an important affair of arms, honorable to the warriors defenders of American liberty; and it being an act of justice to reward the merit of the valiant faithful sons of America and of the worthy Province of Santa Fé, who under the immediate orders of their worthy Governor and Captain General gloriously triumphed on the fields of Cayastá on 26th ult., over the odious traitor unitarians, has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1. H. E. General Juan Pablo Lopez, shall wear a medal of gold pendant from the neck to the bosom by a red riband with the arms of the Argentine Confederation ornamented, and the following inscription. On the anverse—*Mueran los Unitarios! La Provincia de Buenos Ayres al patrictismo y al valor.* On the reverse amid warlike trophies—*Viva la Federacion! El Gobierno de Buenos Ayres reconocido á la virtud marcial.*

2. The officers and soldiers who have accompanied H. E. the Governor of Santa Fé in an affair so important, shall likewise wear a medal of honor, the former of silver and the latter of metal, with the same inscriptions in the same form pendent from a red riband on the left breast.

3. These medals shall be at the cost of the treasury of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

4. Let this be published.

ROSAS.

Felipe Arana.

The *Gaceta* of Saturday last, contains copies of intercepted documents and letters, of which the following is a summary.

1.—Instructions dated head quarters Durazno 20th February 1839, signed thus—*Rivera,—Enrique Martinez,*—addressed to Don Mariano Vera, in which the latter is requested to assemble all the Entre-Riano emigrants, and hold them in readiness to act as occasion may require. He is authorised to open communications with individuals of the Province of Entre-Rios, to lay before them the manifesto against Rosas, to explain to them the views of the Oriental Republic and the Province of Corrientes, and to make use of his (Rivera's) name when necessary. Señor Vera is at the same time requested to be very circumspect.

2.—A letter dated Curusuquatia, October 22 1839, from Don Polonio Ramallo to Colonel Francisco Reinafé.

3.—A letter dated Ombu, February 25, 1840, from Colonel Martiniano Chilavert to Colonel Francisco Reinafé.

4.—A letter from the same to the same, dated Martin Garcia, July 22, 1839.

5.—A letter dated Montevideo 5th October, 1839, from Don José Rivera Indarte, to Colonel Francisco Reinafé.

6.—A letter from the same to the same, dated Montevideo, November 14, 1839, in which Sr. Indarte expresses the preference he has for his own Province (Cordova) above all others of the Confederation, his esteem for Colonel Francisco Reinafé above all other friends, and his regard for the federal system above all other systems. He adds that he is so much occupied since the government has made him a Lieut. Colonel, and with the editorship of the army bulletins and the newspaper *Nacional*, and his diplomatical and political employments, that he has scarcely time to take his meals. He concludes by counselling that "the enemies of Rosas should devote their whole thoughts to the demolishing of the monster."

7.—A memorandum dated Villa de Goya, March 6, 1840, from Don Pedro Ferré to Col. Mariano Vera, in tenor, that the government of Corrientes had confided to Col. Vera the command of the expedition to Santa Fé, conceiving him to be the most proper person to induce his countrymen the Santafecinos to rise in mass against their oppressors, and that every thing was expected from his patriotism, honor, activity, and discretion, in the conducting of an enterprise so vital to the cause of liberty.

8.—A letter dated January 17, 1840, from Don Juan Lavalle to Col. Mariano Vera, in which he states that he cannot spare three hundred troops from his army for the expedition to Santa Fé, neither did he think it needed many men, and that the Santafecino officers, the indians, and two hundred soldiers would be sufficient. Adding that he thought operations had better be delayed until the occupation of the river Parana, so as to render the result complete, as the Santafecinos would not care to take a very decided part till the channel in which Lopez might come down upon them be closed.

9.—From the same to the same, dated headquarters Yaguari, January 25, 1840, in which Señor Lavalle again advises delay in the expedition to Santa Fé, until his army be in march and the French squadron in the Parana, and that without this it was probable full success would not ensue, as Echague could send over a thousand men, obliging Col. Vera to retreat.—Besides a premature invasion of Santa Fé would possibly lead to the belief in Buenos Ayres that all the army was there, and this error might produce an insurrection which would be put down whilst he could not be at hand to support it, and Rosas thus suppressing two insurrections, would occasion infinite injury to his (Lavalle's) operations on Buenos Ayres, causing him to arrive too late in that Province where he expected to find his chief support. But when simultaneously known in the north of the Province of Buenos Ayres, that the Parana was occupied by French vessels, Entre-Rios invaded by his army and Santa Fé by that of Col. Vera, the Porteños would delay their rising until his (Lavalle's) approach to the Bajada, with such a combination and the attention of Rosas called to two important points the result would be complete.

The letter concludes as follows—

"To the present moment there is only probability of the occupation of the Parana by the French squadron.* I have not received a single letter from the new Admiral, nor from Mr. Martigny, since the arrival of the former. It is not by any means prudent to undertake a vital operation on an uncertain basis.

"You must have patience, and bear in mind that a false step may be fatal to us; and that the fate of the Republic depends on the prudence of our measures.

"I am as ever your friend,

"JUAN LAVALLE."

The same paper of Monday contains additional correspondence as follows—

To Don F. Pico.

Salto, March 19, 1840.

My dear friend,

I have had to abandon the ranks of the liberating army. General Lavalle is unfit to command men of honor—he is a villainous im ecile, with infernal pride and more of a despot than Rosas. He has filled the measure of my sufferings; he has done yesterday what he ought to have done long since; and it was only in defer-

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* The French squadron occupied the concerted station in the Parana the latter end of February, under the command of Captain Penaud, and the army of General Lavalle made the advance movement on Entre-Rios in March, but the expedition to Santa Fé was unsuccessful.

ence to my friends that I continued serving, not the country, being well convinced that Lavalle has no regard for country; with him there will be nothing but misfortunes, and more frightful than those caused by Rosas, because his propensities are worse than those of Rosas.

All his cares lately have been to seduce Col. Nuñez; and to that end, he on the 14th, sent Agustin Murgiondo to him, offering to make him Governor of the Province of Entre-Rios if he would with his division abandon the ranks of General Rivera. The negotiator was so cautious as to make the affair public in the extreme, so that every individual in Salto knew of it; in fact, Nuñez could not conceal it and is going to give an account thereof to his government, and how will Don Fructuoso view such conduct on the part of his ally? And what can we expect from a man who acts in this manner? certainly the most fatal results and ruin—nay worse than ruin—degradation—in which I will not bear a part. This fatal man has had the tact to place himself on bad terms with Ferré and Leiva, in fine with every body. Martigny,* is with him an ale-house sharper (*pillo de taberna*), this he has loudly vociferated. Portela, Alverdi, all the Commission (except Aguero) are wretches sold to Frutos. Lavalle is an insupportable furious madman. Since we have been on the Mocoretá frontier, we have had enemy's detachments in sight. They are pursued, but the moment our backs are turned they are on us again. Servando came yesterday within two leagues of our army, and it is said Zacarias drove him back to the *puntas* of the Villaguay, but I believe this to be false, from the contents of the letter of Lavalle, which has occasioned my separation.

The war is taking an ugly aspect, and Lavalle has not the capacity to bring it to a fortunate conclusion. He will finish by losing the army; pray Heaven I may be mistaken; but at all events I can assure you that with Lavalle there is no such a thing as country. I shall set out in a few days for the Capital, to re-establish my impaired health, for I am afraid it will reduce me to a cripple; being afflicted with a severe rheumatism in the knees which prevents me freely using my legs; yet I am so poor that I know not how I shall get there. Remember me to all friends.

Your invariable,

MARTINIANO CHILABERT.

2.—A letter dated Salto 19th ult., from Col. Martiniano Chilabert to Don Fructuoso Rivera, in which after recapitulating the particulars noticed in his letter to Señor Pico, such as the tampering with Col. Nuñez, &c. &c., he urges Señor Rivera to hasten his march on Entre-Rios, else ruin will attend the army of Lavalle and perhaps his own. Adding that Lavalle's army only consists of three thousand men, which is not sufficient to occupy the country and be at the same time in a situation to give battle. That in his (Col. Chilabert's) opinion two armies are necessary, one of operations and the other of observation, to secure the advantages which the former may gain; to act in any other manner was absurd: it would be in fact an army marching without bases, and consequently at a venture, and it is not thus that the great interests of many people and many generations should be managed.

3.—A letter dated Salto 19th ult., from Col. Martiniano Chilabert to Don Pedro Ferré, in which he states that he has had to make the painful sacrifice of abandoning the ranks of the Liberating army, owing to the insupportable conduct of General Lavalle. The Col. then speaks of provocations offered by the latter; of the necessity which existed on the invasion of Entre Rios, of rigorous and strong measures to restrain the justly irritated passions of the Correntinos, who had witnessed the infamous conduct of the troops of Entre-Rios, when they invaded the Province of Corrientes. Acting on this necessity an order of the day was issued, awarding death to the plunderer, but it was requisite to give effect thereto; and that the army be provided with necessary articles; "for you are aware (says the letter) that the troops of Corrientes marched completely naked."—The Colonel adds that to remedy such evils he went with 20 men by order of the General to Concordia, to contract for clothing, yerba, tobacco and paper, and because he did not return at a given period, &c. &c., he received a rude letter of reprimand from General Lavalle, which unjust and singular proceeding rendered him so indignant that he at once demanded to leave the army and retired to Salto. General Lavalle (continues the Colonel) persists in his disastrous policy of hostilizing General Rivera, and the fatal effects of his imprudence are felt even in the ranks of the latter. Col. Nuñez and Col. Bernardo Baez, had a quarrel which came to a challenge, but the affair was made up by the interference of some of their friends.

The concluding part of the letter urges Señor Ferré to visit the army; his presence being necessary, and then says—

"The war in Entre-Rios has assumed any thing but a flattering aspect, and in my opinion, it is not Don Juan Lavalle, nor his army that can terminate it; I may be mistaken, but I have many reasons to persuade myself to the contrary. We have marched constantly surrounded by enemy's parties; they keep in sight and none of our movements escape them."

* The Agent of France at Montevideo.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

The Young Greek Girl.

A young Greek girl, whose lover, smitten with the plague, was conveyed to the temporary hospital at the Seven Towers, had no sooner ascertained whither they had carried him, than without saying a word to her parents, who would, as she well knew, have opposed her design, she left her home, and presented herself at the portal of the infected fortress, as the nurse of the young Greek who had been received there on the previous day. In vain did the Governor, imagining from her youth, and the calm and collected manner in which she offered herself up an almost certain victim to the pestilence, that she was not aware of her danger, endeavoured to dissuade her from her project. She was immoveable; and was ultimately permitted to approach the bedside of the dying sufferer.

Not a tear, not a murmur escaped her, as she took her place beside his pillow, and entered upon her desperate office. In the paroxysms of his madness, as the poison was feeding upon his strength and grappling at his brain, he spoke of her fondly—he talked to her—he stretched forth his hand to clasp her—and he thrust her from him as he yelled out in his agony, as his limbs writhed beneath the torture of the passing spasm.

And she bore it all unshrinkingly; and even amid her misery she felt a thrill of joy as she discovered that pain and madness had like failed to blot her image from his misery. But there were moments less cruel than these, in which reason resumed her temporary sway, and the devoted girl was pressed to the fevered bosom of her fated lover; and in these—brief as they were—she felt that she was overpaid for all.

But the struggle even of youth and strength against the most baneful of all diseases could not last long. The patient expired in the arms of his devoted mistress, and as he breathed his last, bequeathed to her at once his dying smile and the foul poison which was coursing through his veins. She saw him laid in his narrow grave; and then she turned away with the conviction that she, too, was plague smitten!

She did not return to her home; but she stood a few paces from one of the companions of her youth, and bade her bear to her aged parents her blessing and her prayer; this done, she fled to the mountains, and sought out a solitay spot wherein to die. None knew how long she lingered, for she was never seen again in life; but her body was found a few days afterwards beneath a ledge of earth, in a doubled up position, as though the last spasm had been a bitter one.

She who had sacrificed herself to soothe the last hours of him whom she had loved, perished alone, miserably, in the wild solitude of the Asian hills; and her almost Roman virtue has met with no other record than the brief one in which I have here attempted to perpetuate the memory of her devotion and her fate.—*Miss Pardoe.*

THE JEWESS.

A TRADITION OF THE RABBIS.

The celebrated teacher, Rabbi Meir, sat during the whole of one Sabbath-day in the public school, instructing the people. During his absence from the house his two sons died, both of them of uncommon beauty, and enlightened in the law. His wife bore them to her bed-chamber, laid them upon the marriage-bed, and spread a white covering over their bodies. In the evening the Rabbi Meir came home.

She reached him a goblet. He praised the Lord at the going out of the Sabbath, drank, and asked:—

'Where are my two sons, that I may give them my blessing? I repeatedly looked round the school, and I did not see them there.'

'Where are my sons, that they, too, may drink of the cup of blessing?'

'They will not be far off,' she said, and placed food before him, that he might eat.

He was in a gladsome and genial mood; and when he had said grace after the meal, she thus addressed him:—

'Rabbi, with thy permission, I would fain propose to thee one question.'

'Ask it, then, my love!' he replied.

'A few days ago, a person entrusted some jewels to my custody, and now he demands them again. Should I give them up?'

'This is a question,' said Rabbi Meir, 'which my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. What! would'st thou hesitate or be reluctant to restore to every one his own?'

'No,' she replied: 'but yet I thought it best not to restore them without acquainting thee therewith.'

She then led him to the chamber, and, stepping to the bed, took the white covering from the dead bodies.

'Ah! my sons, my sons!' thus loudly lamented the father; 'my sons! the light of my eyes and the light of my understanding! I was your father, but ye were my teachers in the law.'

The mother turned away and wept bitterly. At length, she took her husband by the hand, and said:

'Rabbi, didst thou not teach me that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was intrusted to your keeping? See, the Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord!'

'Blessed be the name of the Lord!' echoed Rabbi Meir, 'and blessed be his name for thy sake, too; for well it is written, 'Whoso hath found a virtuous wife hath a greater treasure than costly pearls; she openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness.'

"I wish you'd get married," said a lady to a Jog of the New Orleans Times. "I don't know that I have done you any harm," replied Jog, "that you should wish me such an evil." The lady blushed and hid her face.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 16th of April, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH.	Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, with Commodore's broad pendant.
	Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
BRITISH.	Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.
	Brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding.
	Packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.
AMERICAN.	Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.
BRAZILIAN.	Schooner Liebre, 8 guns, Captain Antonio Santos.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 11.—Wind E. strong, rain all day.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 12.--Wind E. S. E. rain all day.

Arrived, H. B. M's brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding, from Montevideo 10th inst., at 4 P. M.

Passengers, Mr. Francis Mohr, Consul for Frankfort to this Republic, and Don Angel Pacheco, son of General Angel Pacheco.

April 13.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 14.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 15.—Wind N. N. E. shifted to E. in the evening, strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 16.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, at 1 A. M., H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., arrived at Montevideo 11th, at half past 11 at night, sailed thence 13th.

Passenger from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, Señor Antonio José Lisboa.

Passengers from Montevideo, Señoras Cazanilli and servant boy, Rufina Rebillo and servant boy, Mercedes Olavarria, —— Blanco and child, Segunda Uriarte de Caceres, sister and servant, Mercedes Larica and servant, Manuela Figueroa, Ana Martinez, Juana Lenguas, family and servant, Lucia Aguirre, Trinidad Guevara and child, Candida Farias and Geronima Lerota.—Mrs. Duguid, child and servant, Miss Mackinlay, Mrs. Kemsley, sister, child and servant and Mrs. P. M'Lean. Mr. Hamilton, (Consul of the United States to the Oriental Republic,) Mr. Dominick, Mr. Steward Douglas and Señor Lucio Grané.—In all 45.

April 17.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

11th inst. The French schooner of war Firmeza and the French cutter of war sailed to the northward. A laden whale boat coming in from the S. E. this afternoon was chased by a French launch, but she got clear of her pursuer and came to the mole.

12th. Nothing new, being a rainy day and Sunday.

13th. Two armed whale boats were cruising last night to the northward and returned to the outer roads this morning.

14th. Two whale boats cruised last night to the northward, and a launch to the S., and returned this morning. The French cutter of war came in sight from Colonia and anchored at some distance from the outer roads. She was visited by two of the blockaders whale boats, and then made sail in the same direction. The whale boats returned to the outer roads. One of them afterwards proceeded to the S.

15th. A whale boat and a launch steered from the outer roads to the S. and returned.—The French barque of war Perle, hove in sight from the eastward and anchored in that direction in the afternoon, hull down from the town.

16th. A launch and a whale boat were cruising to the southward last night, and returned to outer roads this morning. The Perle got under way from her anchorage and stood down the river. A launch sailed for Colonia, and the schooner Firmeza came in from that quarter.

17th. Two schooners (apparently French) from the northward were steering towards Montevideo. Three French launches went towards them—two others and a whale boat were cruising last night to the S., and a whale boat to the N.—the latter 4 returned to outer roads.

This day (18th inst.) completes the 753rd day of the blockade.

Our *Packet* appears to day as it was wont to do, without a *pasted* keel, thanks to the exertions of kind friends.—" Misery make's one acquainted with strange bed-fellows."

The Weather has been somewhat wintry during a portion of the week. Thermometer 54 to 68.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province of Santa Fé to the People.

Fellow Countrymen:—If affairs of the highest importance and events upon which perhaps depended the salvation of the country (which have not escaped my foresight), imperiously demanded my presence in the Province to be ready for any emergency, as has happily taken place with the assistance of Providence and the good fortune which has ever attended my operations, I did not omit on taking leave of my illustrious and great friend H. E. the General of the army of the Argentine Confederation, Pascual Echague, to offer him all or part of the brave division of Santafecinos which appertain to me. This I reiterated in my farewell note, the which with the honorable answer of H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Entre-Rios, I have now the grateful satisfaction to publish.

The note containing the offer above mentioned is dated Parana (Capital of Entre-Rios), February 17th, 1840. It concludes as follows—

" May Heaven grant Y. E. all manner of happiness, and that triumphing over the insolent and odious unitarians, sworn enemies of the august system we sustain, and vile slaves, the empire of reason and the law may be cemented.

"God preserve Y. E. many years.

" Juan Pablo Lopez.

"*Calixto de Vera.*"

The Governor of Entre-Rios, Commander in Chief of the army of operations of the Argentine Confederation,

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Santa Fé, General Juan Pablo Lopez, Commander of the second corps of the army of the Republic.

Parana, February 18, 1840.

The noble expressions of patriotism contained in the farewell communication of Y. E. of yesterday, are in unison with the important services you have just rendered the Province under my command, and all the Republic, in the pursuit of the assassin Lavalle and his traitor accomplices. And notwithstanding that for the speedy extermination of these vile slaves, I have more than sufficient force under my orders, which is the reason I decline the generous offer of Y.E., it is ever grateful thus to count upon the decision of my Santafecino fellow citizens and of their illustrious Chief; increasing as it does the confidence of the loyal defenders of the Confederation and of American Independence, and confounding the criminal expectations of the odious unitarians.

Accept then Y. E. the sentiments of gratitude of the Entre-Riano people of whom I am the faithful echo: who supplicate the Almighty to protect the administration of Y. E. and give prosperity to the Province over which you preside.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Pascual Echague.

Various prisoners taken in the action at Cayastá (Santa Fé) on 26th ult., were brought into town on Wednesday, and lodged (we believe) in the Cuna.

The *Gaceta* of Thursday contains the following—

" We have the satisfaction to announce that the residue of the odious unitarians vanquished and cut down on the fields of Cayastá, have in major part been taken on the coasts of Entre-Rios, where they fled in desperation to escape the horrors of the desert. Amongst these prisoners are the miserable Rodriguez and Agustin Zañudo."

Married.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Norris, at the residence of H. B. M's Consul General at Montevideo, Mr. Thomas Bevans, of that city, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. James Brown, of Buenos Ayres.

Died.

On the 3rd instant, aged 37 years, Janet, wife of Mr. William White, Jun., of this city. She was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland.

Her remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery on Sunday the 5th, attended by her relations and a great number of the friends of the family, in carriages and on horseback.

On the 10th, aged 43, Mr. James Walton Campbell. His remains were deposited in the British Protestant Cemetery on the 13th, attended by a vast number of native and foreign residents.

On the 11th, Dr. Salvio Gaffarot.

On the 12th, Margaret, wife of Mr. Nicholas Newell.

On the 13th, the infant son of Mr. William Betson.

On the 14th, aged 35, Mr. James Skellicorn, a native of the Isle of Man.

The remains of the late Mr. Amos Prescott, whose untimely fate was noticed in our last, were conveyed on the afternoon of 15th inst., to the North American Protestant Cemetery, accompanied by Mr. Alfred M. Slade, Consul of the United States, and many friends of the deceased.

The funeral service in the Chapel, was performed by the Rev. William Brown, who delivered an appropriate and impressive discourse, taking his text from the 3rd chapter of the 2nd epistle of St. Peter, 8th verse.

Advertisements.

Victoria Barraca.

HENRY HOKER, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the extensive premises situated Calle de la Victoria, No. 284, on lease for a term of years, where he intends to carry on Barraca business in all its branches, and solicits their favour and protection.

Has excellent lofts for storing grain. a4 4t

WANTED.

A Steady active Man as House-Steward for a house in Montevideo. For particulars apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Anglo-Porteño Cricket Club.

THE Members of said Club are respectfully informed that a match will be played on Easter Monday, the 20th inst. Wickets to be pitched at 10 A. M. precisely.

Buenos Ayres, April 17th, 1840.

Jornal do Commercio of Rio Janeiro of 3d inst.

THE Person who has taken the above from the Commercial Room, is requested to return it.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	348	a	350	dollars each
Do. Patriot	348	a	350	do. do.
Plata macuquina	19½	a	20½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	21½	a	21¾	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones..	21¼	a	21½	do. do.
Six per cent Stock... ...	55	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	*none*			
Exchange on England	2¾	a	*nom*	penceperdol
Do. Rio Janeiro..		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo..	22	a		per patacon
Do. United States		a		per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best..........	46	a	48	dls.p. pesada
Do. country	42	a	43	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	43	a	44	do. do.
Do. salted	32	a	33	do. do.
Do. Horse	15	a	17	do. each.
Nutria Skins	5	a	6	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins..	65	a	70	do. per dozen
Wool, common	12	a	15	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked...........	28	a	30	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen....	21	a	23	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen......	34	a	35	
Deer skins per dozen......	16	a	18	
Hair, long.....	90	a	95	do.per arr'ba
Do. mixed	45	a	48	do. do.
Jerked Beef	20	a	25	doperquintal
Tallow, melted....	18	a	20	do.per.arrb'a
Horns 250	250	a	450	per mil.
Flour, (North American)..		a	*none*	
Salt, on board...........		a	none	per fan
Discount	1	a	1½	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 350 dollars. The lowest price 345 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2¾ pence. The lowest ditto 2¾ pence. No transactions.

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George Thomas, Responsible Editor.